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ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy

Montana State University

Room 400 Colter Hall

Bozeman, Montana

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

May 27 2003

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To the

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA

Honorable Forrest H. Anderson

For the Year Ended
December 31, 1970

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY



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December 31, 1970

The Honorable Forrest H. Anderson
Governor of Montana
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Anderson:

In accordance with the requirements of Section 75-5203, R.C.M. 1947, there is herewith transmitted to you the annual report of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy covering the calendar year ended December 31, 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY



Charles R. Skillen, Director

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MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Colonel Robert McKay, Chairman	Chief, Montana Highway Patrol Helena, Montana
Herbert Dietsche, Vice-Chairman	Attorney General's Office Helena, Montana
Edward Shubat	County Commissioners Association Great Falls, Montana
Jack Anderson	Montana Chiefs of Police Association Great Falls, Montana
Harry Morrow	Montana League of Cities and Towns Bozeman, Montana
John Krsul	Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, Great Falls, Montana
Douglas Y. Freeman	County Attorneys Association Hardin, Montana
Kyle Clark	Federal Bureau of Investigation Butte, Montana
William G. Cheney	Executive Officer, Montana Livestock Commission, Helena, Montana
Don Malmberg	Montana Fish and Game Department Helena, Montana
Bob Riley	Police Protective Association Anaconda, Montana
Joseph J. May	Montana State University Bozeman, Montana
Charles R. Skillen, Director	Room 400, Colter Hall Montana State University Bozeman, Montana



INTRODUCTION

A need has been felt in Montana and throughout the nation to upgrade the training and education of law enforcement officers, increase manpower and salaries, provide more up-to-date equipment, and inform the general public of the importance of law enforcement.

In 1959 the Legislature created the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (M.L.E.A.) whose purpose was "to provide Montana law enforcement officers with a means of receiving additional training in the field of law enforcement." From that date until 1969 the Academy operated without any appropriated funds. The maintenance, operation, instruction, and the courses offered at the Academy depended solely upon the goodwill and dedication of persons who were able to donate time and talent without being reimbursed for their services. The people who taught at the Academy then and at the present time represent many state and federal law enforcement agencies, state and federal organizations, private organizations, and individuals who are able to provide valuable instruction in specific areas. Until 1970 the Montana Peace Officers Association donated ammunition amounting to \$1,000 per year which was used by the students during firearms training. Student fees and donations from various organizations and individuals also aided in the operation and maintenance of the Academy.

Often times the Academy faced the problem of officers not being able to leave their local departments to attend classes that were offered because finances were limited and many of the small departments were unable to replace the officer while he was attending the Academy.

During the latter part of 1969, the Academy was granted Federal funds amounting to \$6,503.00 which was used for training film and for the operation



and maintenance of the Academy. As of July 1, 1970, the Montana Law Enforcement Academy began operating under an \$80,000 grant funded through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This grant enabled the Academy to greatly expand its program. As a comparison, in 1969 the Academy held 6 schools during a 12-week period and had 191 students attending the schools. In 1970 the Academy operated 24 weeks during the year, held 17 schools, and had 367 students attending the Academy, an increase of 11 schools and 176 students in one year.

Before the Academy received its grant, each student (or the department he represented) paid his own expenses to attend the school. After July, 1970, the Academy assumed the students' expenses of \$50 per week which includes tuition, room, board, and supplies. As of January 1, 1971, this cost will be increased to \$65 per week.

In the pages that follow, the objectives, facilities, accomplishments, financial reports, and future projections of the Academy are presented in order to provide a better understanding of the operations of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy.



OBJECTIVES

To provide a uniform educational system in law enforcement with the common goal of professional law enforcement personnel throughout Montana.

To continue to provide maximum efficiency, both in time and money, in the operations of the Academy.

To further compile a staff listing of instructors available from various local and out of state departments who are professionals in their field to instruct at the Academy.

To develop and obtain additional training equipment and training aids.

To include training of additional personnel involved in Montana's criminal justice system.

To expand the course offerings to entail a greater coverage of subjects related to enforcement.

To increase the length of schools held.

To develop permanent Academy facilities such as classrooms, offices, dormitories, etc.



FACILITIES

The facilities of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy are located on the campus of the Montana State University. At present, the dormitory on the fourth floor of Colter Hall will house a maximum of twenty-eight M.L.E.A. students. Office space is adjacent to the dormitory rooms. The dining room area is in close proximity to the dorm as well as classrooms and physical education facilities. The Academy pays the University for dorm space and meals only during the time Academy schools are being held.

At the present time the firearms range consists of an all-weather access road, a basic oiled aggregate surface with stationary targets, a range house suitable for minimum classroom facilities, a target storage house, and meets minimum safety standards for night firing training. A rifle range has been built with the cooperation of the Gallatin Sportmens Association which is available to Montana law enforcement personnel. In its existing situation, the range is adequate for pistol firing, submachine gun firing, shotgun firing, and rifle firing.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Increase in Enrollment and Number of Schools

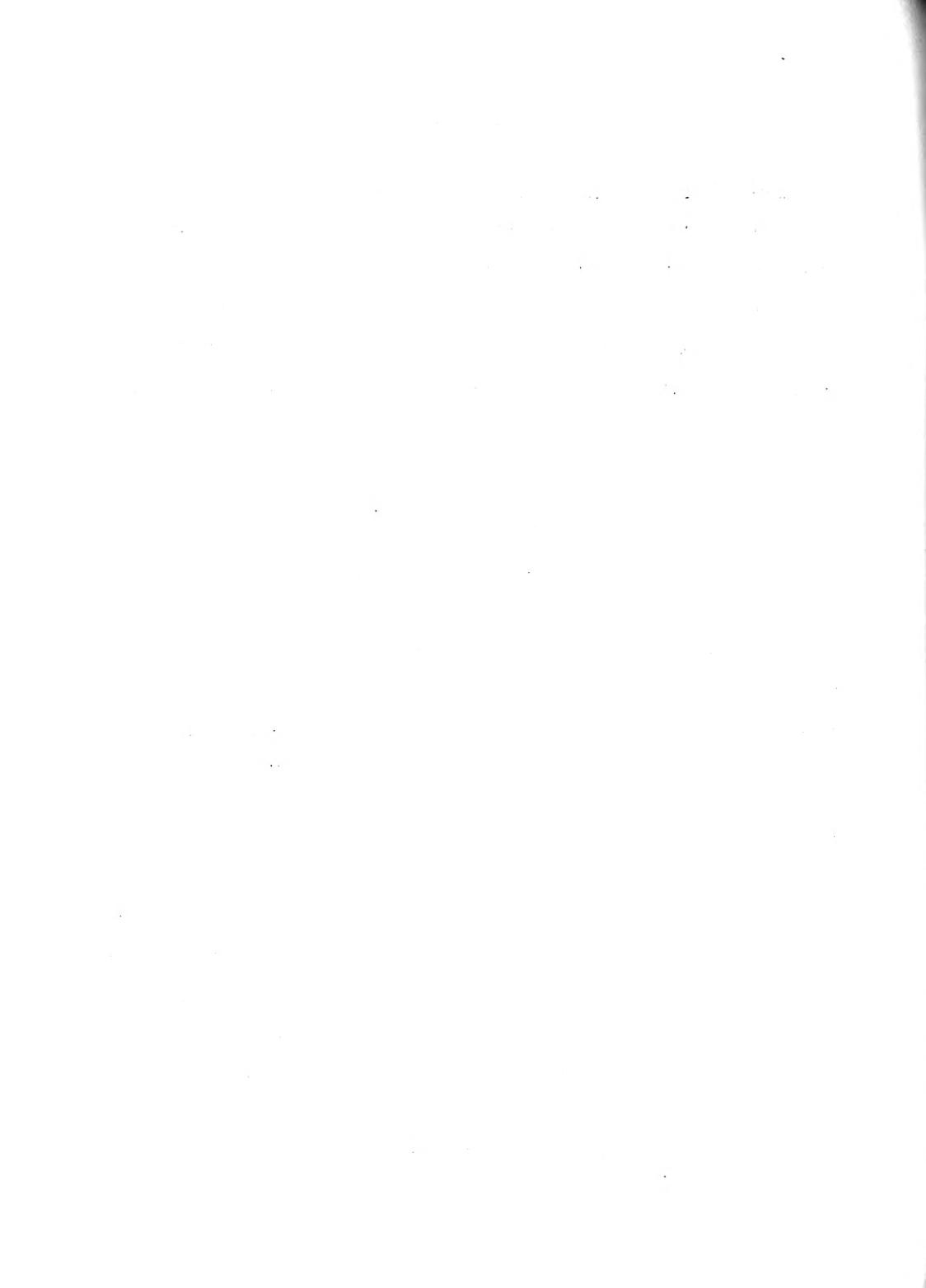
The Montana Law Enforcement Academy is the major existing instructional vehicle for law enforcement personnel in Montana. During 1970, 17 schools were held during a 24-week period with 367 students attending the schools. This is an increase in the amount of students attending the Academy over previous years and is also an increase in the amount of classes and courses of instruction available over previous years.

Training Film

A training film on roadblocks is in the process of being produced by the Academy on a local level. The film will include the initial planning required in situations involving the use of roadblocks, types and locations of roadblocks, legal requirements, safety factors, and methods of apprehending suspects in roadblocks. The importance of the film is that it relates directly to Montana and the problems of law enforcement within the state. Completion date of the film is in the spring, 1971.

Film Library

The Academy began making their films available in September to Montana law enforcement agencies to show to their personnel and the general public. An estimated 4,900 people have viewed the thirteen films that are available for public use. The drug films have been more widely used than any of the other films and have been used by various law enforcement agencies to provide the general public with information about drug use and drug effects. The viewing audiences have consisted mainly of civic organizations, college, high school, and grade school students.



Some of the training films that are available for personnel use include the use of search warrants, art of questioning, and preliminary examinations.

M.L.E.A. Bulletin

In August, 1970, the Academy began publishing a Bulletin which is sent to the M.L.E.A. Advisory Board, State Senators and Representatives, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, Coroners, students who have attended Academy schools, and other law enforcement personnel in the state of Montana.

The objectives of the Bulletin are to provide information to all Montana law enforcement agencies concerning future M.L.E.A. schools, the accomplishments of schools that have already been held, and to provide a listing of the films and services available at the Academy. Another purpose of the Bulletin is to provide a better understanding of the functions of the Academy and to relate news items of interest to law enforcement personnel.

The first Bulletin was published in August, 1970, with a publication of 267; the September issue increased its publication to 310; the October issue expanded its publication to 332; and the mailing list for the November and December Bulletins totaled 525.

Publications

For instructional purposes and for the general interest of law enforcement personnel, the Academy reprinted the publications entitled Black Panther's Destruction Kit and Juvenile Courts and Proceedings Against Juvenile Delinquents. For use at the Coroners School which was held in October, a Coroners Handbook was compiled for the students.



TABLE I

1970 M.L.E.A. SCHOOLS AND NUMBER
OF STUDENTS ATTENDING

School	Date	Students
Adult and Juvenile Parole and Probation School	January 18-23, 1970	35
Narcotics School	January 25-30, 1970	28
Legal Training School	February 1-6, 1970	18
Classification of Fingerprints	February 15-20, 1970	10
Photography School	March 15-20, 1970	12
Latent Fingerprinting School	March 22-27, 1970	8
Recruit School	April 12-18, 1970	30
Basic School	April 26-May 15, 1970	44
Police Management School	May 10-15, 1970	18
Major Case School	May 17-25, 1970	15
Recruit School	June 7-13, 1970	20
Fish and Game School	June 14-26, 1970	22
Basic School	August 16-September 4, 1970	28
Major Case School	September 8-18, 1970	17
Firearms Training School	October 4-9, 1970	15
Coroners School	October 4-6, 1970	22
Corrections and Rehabilitation School	November 15-20, 1970	25
TOTAL		367



TABLE II

NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM EACH SCHOOL
1959-1970

Name of School	Graduates	Name of School	Graduates
1959 Basic	35	1969 Basic	68
		Major Case	32
1960 Basic	39	Recruit	31
		Latent Fingerprinting	19
1961 Basic	31	Photography	16
Major Case	21	Police Management	25
1962 Basic	32	1970 Adult and Probation	35
Major Case	19	Narcotics	28
		Legal Training	18
1963 Basic	40	Classification of Finger- prints	10
		Photography	12
1964 Basic	41	Latent Fingerprinting	8
Major Case	20	Recruit	50
1965 Basic	40	Basic	72
Major Case	25	Major Case	32
1966 Basic	39	Police Management	18
Major Case	37	Fish and Game	22
1967 Basic	74	Firearms	15
Major Case	32	Coroners	22
1968 Basic	72	Corrections and Rehabili- tation	25
Major Case	24		
		TOTAL	1,179



TABLE III

TOTAL GRADUATES FROM TYPES OF
SCHOOLS HELD 1959-1970

School	Total
Basic	583
Major	242
Recruit	81
Latent Fingerprinting	27
Photography	28
Police Management	43
Adult and Probation	35
Narcotics	28
Legal Training	18
Classification of Fingerprints	10
Fish and Game	22
Firearms	15
Coroners	22
Corrections and Rehabilitation	25
 TOTAL	 1,179

TABLE IV

TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES BY YEARS

Year	Total	Year	Total
1959	35	1966	76
1960	39	1967	106
1961	52	1968	96
1962	51	1969	191
1963	40	1970	<u>367</u>
1964	61		
1965	65	TOTAL	1,179



FIGURE 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING
THE ACADEMY BY YEARS

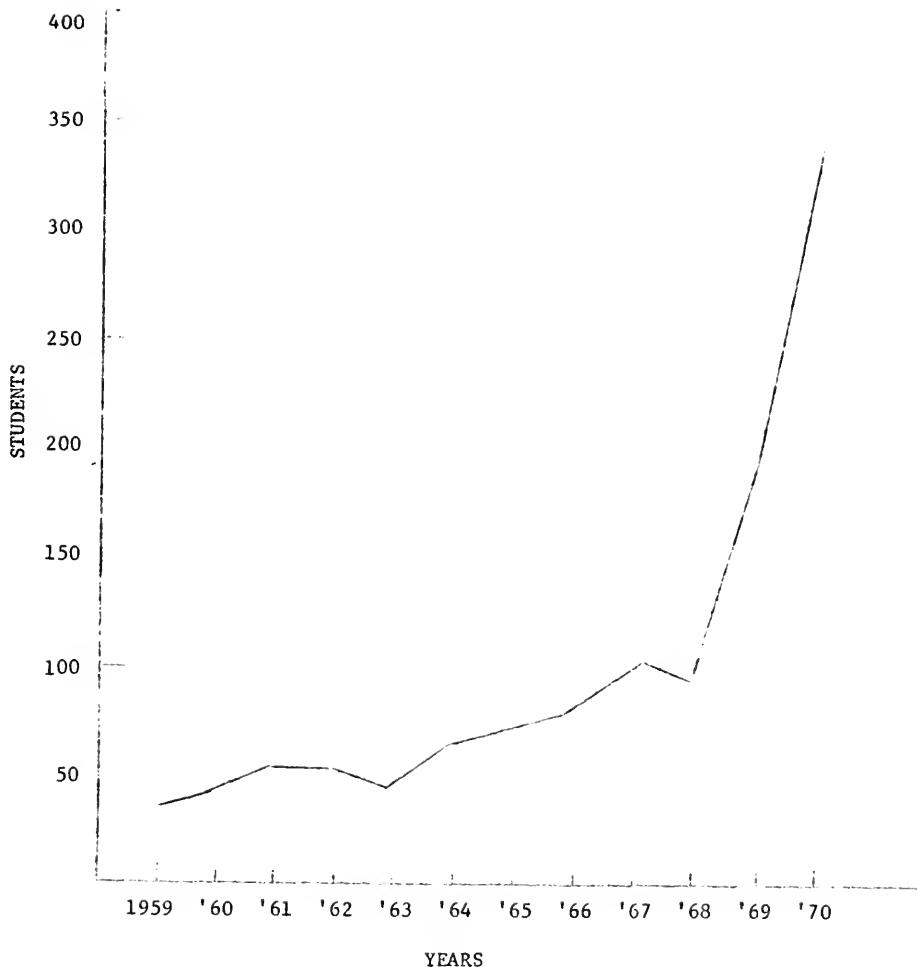




TABLE V

MONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT GRADUATES
1959-1970

City	Total	City	Total
Anaconda	14	Hardin	1
Baker	9	Hamilton	4
Belgrade	3	Harlowton	4
Belt	1	Havre	17
Big Fork	1	Helena	39
Big Timber	1	Kalispell	32
Billings	31	Laurel	10
Bozeman	49	Lewistown	17
Bridger	2	Libby	10
Broadus	1	Livingston	23
Butte	31	Malta	2
Chester	2	Miles City	14
Chinook	1	Missoula	34
Choteau	3	Philipsburg	2
Columbia Falls	5	Plentywood	5
Columbus	1	Polson	6
Conrad	1	Poplar	3
Culbertson	1	Red Lodge	6
Cut Bank	8	Ronan	6
Deer Lodge	8	Scobey	3
Denton	1	Shelby	11
Dillon	9	Sidney	14
Ekalaka	2	Stevensville	1
Ennis	3	Superior	2
Eureka	1	Three Forks	1
Fairfield	3	Townsend	4
Forsyth	3	Troy	2
Fort Benton	3	Walkerville	1
Fromberg	1	West Yellowstone	3
Geraldine	1	Whitefish	5
Glasgow	10	White Sulphur Springs	3
Glendive	25	Wolf Point	5
Great Falls	27		
TOTAL			552



TABLE VI

MONTANA SHERIFF'S OFFICE GRADUATES
1959-1970

County	Total	County	Total
Beaverhead County	4	Madison County	5
Big Horn County	4	Mineral County	1
Blaine County	4	Missoula County	23
Broadwater County	1	Musselshell County	2
Carbon County	5	Park County	1
Carter County	2	Phillips County	1
Cascade County	43	Pondera County	6
Chouteau County	6	Powder River County	3
Custer County	5	Powell County	10
Dawson County	6	Ravalli County	10
Deer Lodge County	8	Roosevelt County	8
Fergus County	8	Rosebud County	2
Flathead County	39	Sanders County	5
Gallatin County	32	Sheridan County	7
Garfield County	3	Silver Bow County	20
Glacier County	1	Stillwater County	1
Golden Valley County	1	Sweet Grass County	1
Hill County	1	Teton County	3
Jefferson County	1	Toole County	10
Judith Basin County	2	Valley County	8
Lake County	15	Wheatland County	2
Lewis and Clark County	32	Wibaux County	1
Liberty County	1	Yellowstone County	33
Lincoln County	14		
TOTAL			401



TABLE VII

OTHER DEPARTMENT GRADUATES
1959-1970

Department	Total
East Helena Civil Department	1
Military Police Personnel	2
Montana Attorney General's Office	1
Montana Board of Pardons	8
Montana Coroners	7
Montana County Attorneys	2
Montana Department of Institutions	7
Montana Fire Departments	6
Montana Fish and Game Department	35
Montana Highway Patrol	11
Montana Livestock Commission	61
Montana Model Cities Agency	1
Montana Probation Officers	15
Montana State Auditor	1
Montana State Criminal ID Bureau	2
Montana State Prison	7
Montana State University Police	5
Mountain View School	3
Pine Hills School for Boys	3
Security Federal Reserve Bank	1
Swan River Youth Forest Camp	3
University of Montana Police	1
Warm Springs Hospital	1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	20
Canadian Police	8
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1
Vista Volunteer Workers	4
Yellowstone Park Rangers	9
TOTAL	226



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

Beginning Balance	
January 1, 1970	\$ 3,121.76
Receipts	<u>28,259.86</u>
TOTAL	\$31,381.62

Summary of Costs:

Personnel	
Equipment	
Travel and Tuition,	
Room and Board	18,536.10
Supplies and Operating	
Expenses	<u>10,641.21</u>
Consultants and Contracts	
Other	
TOTAL COSTS	<u>29,177.31</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$2,204.31</u>

When the Academy began operating in 1959, the Student Business Office on the campus of Montana State University handled the Academy's account which is still used on a limited basis.

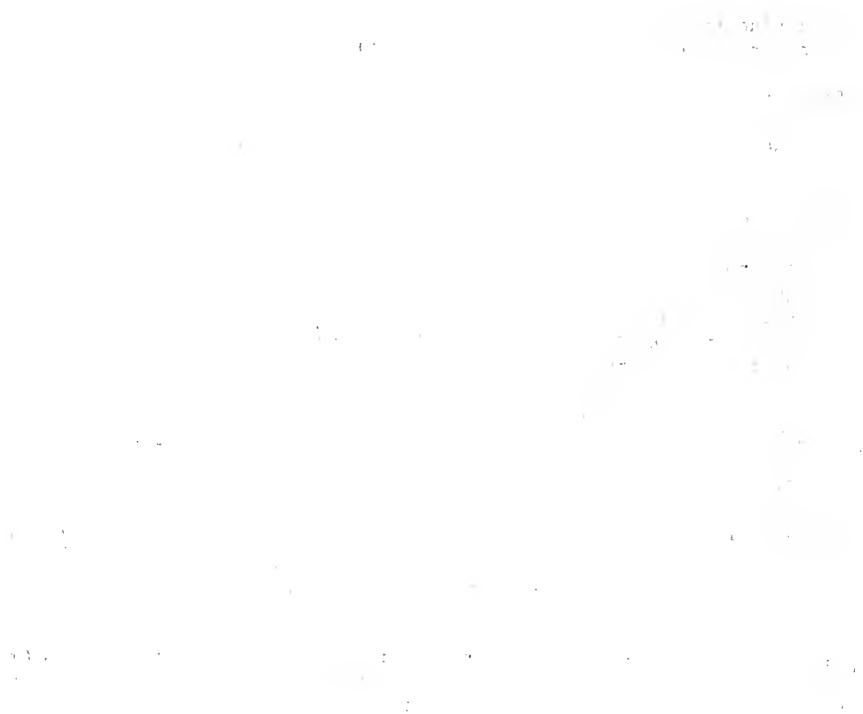


Fig. 1. The relationship between the number of species (S) and the number of individuals (N) for three data sets of *S. carolinensis* (solid line, dashed line, dotted line).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

INCOME

Federal Funding	
July 1, 1970	\$80,000.00

SUMMARY OF COSTS

Personnel	\$ 9,658.11
Equipment	3,109.70
Travel and Tuition	13,309.32
Supplies and Operating Expenses	6,192.44
Unpaid Obligations (Supplies and Operating Expenses)	<u>1,059.24</u>
Consultants and Contracts	
Other	
 TOTAL COSTS	 <u>33,328.81</u>
 BALANCE, December 31, 1970	 <u>\$46,671.19</u>

After July 1, 1970, when the Academy received its Federal grant of \$80,000, Endowment Research Foundation on campus began handling this account separate from the account in the Student Business Office.



FUTURE PROJECTIONS

In the future the Montana Law Enforcement Academy would like to further develop the training film library for in-service training and for the various schools held at the Academy. If sufficient funds are appropriated, the Academy would like to produce more training films such as the one that is now being made.

In the spring of 1971, funding is available through the Governor's Crime Control Commission to resurface the target range with a plant mix asphalt, to improve the type of targets, provide adequate fencing in order to prohibit vehicles from entering the range surface, provide an adequate lighting system suitable for safe night firing, install a heating system for the range house, and to provide a final finish to the access road to the range.

Space is available adjacent to the firearms range for an emergency operation vehicle skid pan. Depending upon budget appropriations, the construction of this facility would answer a desperate training need for all Montana law enforcement personnel. Safe vehicle operation in law enforcement should parallel an adequate firearms training program.

Future consideration is being made for an electronic target system.





